IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A camera Camera carriage with a running gear and lighting equipment for inspecting piping, the camera carriage comprising: wherein at least two cameras (10, 11) [[are]] disposed in a common housing (4); [[and]] at least one of said cameras comprising camera comprises means for changing [[the]] a viewing angle of said cameras to bring each camera into a respective operative state for each camera; said; whereby the means (7, 9, 2) are formed as comprising gimballed bearings of the housing (4) with motors for swivelling and/or rotating the housing (4) about at least one axis, in particular about an first axis (5) that is orthogonal to [[the]] a longitudinal axis (6) of the carriage; and characterized in that the two cameras (10, 11) [[are]] being located on the same optic axis (12) with identical respective lines line of sight in their in the respective operative states of the cameras.

Claim 2 (currently amended): A camera carriage Camera as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that including additional means (9, 7, 2) for swivelling and/or rotating the housing (4) about a second axis (8), in particular parallel to the longitudinal axis (6) of the carriage and orthogonal to the first axis (5).

Claim 3 (currently amended): <u>A camera carriage</u> Camera as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the including camera optics of the second other camera (10) [[are]] oriented in the direction opposite to the camera optics of the <u>at least one</u> first camera (11).

Claim 4 (canceled).

Claim 5 (currently amended): A camera carriage Camera as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that wherein the two cameras (10, 11) are disposed in their optic axes (12) at a specified non-zero angle, for example 45 degrees, with respect to one another.

Claim 6 (currently amended): <u>A camera carriage</u> Camera as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that <u>wherein</u> at least one camera (10, 11) is equipped with a wide-angle lens, in particular a fisheye lens, <u>for</u> acquiring <u>an image of</u> a hemispheric space.

Claim 7 (currently amended): <u>A camera carriage</u> Camera as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that <u>wherein</u> at least one camera (10, 11) is equipped with a zoom lens acquiring a limited observation region in great detail and in high resolution.

Claim 8 (currently amended): <u>A camera carriage</u> Camera as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that wherein at least one camera (10, 11) is a thermal imaging camera.

Claim 9 (currently amended): A method Method for the inspection of pipe sections and/or the display of an inspection result by means of a camera carriage comprising at least two cameras (10, 11) disposed in a common housing (4), at least one of the cameras comprising means for changing a viewing angle of said cameras to bring each camera into a respective operative state for each camera, the means (7, 9, 2) comprising gimballed bearings of the housing (4) with motors for swivelling and/or rotating the housing (4) about

at least one first axis (5) that is orthogonal to a longitudinal axis (6) of the carriage, the two

cameras (10, 11) being located on the same optic axis (12) with identical respective lines

of sight in the respective operative states of the cameras, the method comprising:

characterized in that, in addition to the documentation of the inspection of details using the

cameras to inspect a selected pipe section and to document inspection details of the

selected pipe section; exposing the circumference of the selected pipe section to the lines

of sight of the two cameras; , an exposure of taking a development of the circumference

of the inspected pipe section to create a locus of the developed circumference is taken at

a separate time from the exposure of circumference to the lines of sight; and automatically

assigning one or several of the inspected details to the locus of the developed

circumference.

Claim 10 (canceled).

Claim 11 (currently amended): A method Method for the inspection of pipe sections

by means of a carriage and/or the display of an inspection result according to claim 9,

characterized in that <u>wherein</u> the exposure of the development is taken during a traversal

through the pipe section to be inspected , preferably in one direction and preferably at

constant speed.

Claim 12 (canceled).

Claim 13 (currently amended): A method Method for the inspection of pipe sections

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by means of a carriage and/or the display of an inspection result according to claim 9, characterized in that wherein the inspection result is displayed as an image on a monitor, the measuring of a line segment, of a circumference and/or an area takes place by means of a cursor on the monitor image of the circumference development.

Claim 14 (currently amended): A method Method for the inspection of pipe sections by means of a carriage and/or the display of an inspection result according to claim 9, characterized in that wherein a display of a detail list on the monitor image, an indication of an element of the detail list and/or of a detail of a circumference development and/or a total image of the circumference development in different image regions takes place simultaneously on the monitor.

Claim 15 (currently amended): A method Method for the inspection of pipe sections by means of a carriage and/or the display of an inspection result according to claim 9, characterized in that wherein an assignment between [[the]] image regions takes place automatically by indicating in an image region.

Claim 16 (currently amended): <u>A method Method</u> for the inspection of pipe sections by means of a carriage and/or the display of an inspection result according to claim 9, characterized in that wherein the position of [[the]] <u>a</u> cut for the display of a developed pipe circumference is automatically specified by a gravity sensor.

Claim 17 (currently amended): <u>A method</u> for the inspection of pipe sections

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by means of a carriage and/or the display of an inspection result according to claim 9, characterized in that wherein image distortions are automatically equalized by means of software into a true image of the pipe circumference.